

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For the Legislature.

I am a candidate for the House of Representatives subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

Elbert H. Aull.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as a member of the House of Representatives. Subject to the Democratic Primary.

F. W. Higgins.

John M. Taylor is hereby announced as a candidate for the House of Representatives from Newberry County and will abide the rules of the Democratic party.

For County Superintendent Education

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election for the office of county superintendent of education subject to the democratic primary.

J. S. Wheeler.

For Magistrate.

I hereby announced myself as a candidate for the office of magistrate of No. 3 township, Newberry county, and will abide the rules of the democratic party.

John Henderson.

I hereby announced myself as a candidate for magistrate for No. 10 township and will abide the rules of the democratic party.

J. C. Wilson.

I am a candidate for reelection for magistrate for number 10 township and will abide the rules of the democratic party.

P. B. Ellis.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Magistrate for Nos. 1 and 8, subject to the rules of the democratic primary.

Cannon G. Bleas.

Jesse L. Burns is hereby nominated as a candidate for magistrate for townships Nos. 1 and 8, and is pledged to abide the result of the Democratic primary.

I am a candidate for Magistrate for No. 11 Township and will abide by the rules of the Democratic party.

W. F. Suber.

For County Auditor.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for auditor of Newberry County, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

O. M. Buzhardt.

R. C. Counts is hereby nominated for the office of Auditor for Newberry county, subject to the rules of the democratic primary.

W. W. Cromer is hereby announced as a candidate for re-election as Auditor for Newberry county and will abide result of democratic primary.

For Supervisor.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Supervisor for Newberry county. Subject to the Democratic primary.

Jack B. Smith.

J. Monroe Wicker is hereby announced as a candidate for re-election for the office of county supervisor, and will abide the rules of the democratic party.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Supervisor for Newberry county. Subject to the Democratic primary.

J. Chesley Dominick.

L. I. Feagle is hereby announced as a candidate for the office of County Supervisor and will abide the result of the democratic party.

For Sub-Supervisor.

I am a candidate for the office of Sub-Supervisor from Newberry county and will abide the result of the democratic primary.

Thos. J. Wilson.

L. C. Livingston is hereby announced as a candidate for sub-supervisor and will abide the rules of the democratic party.

W. H. Wendt is hereby announced as a candidate for sub-supervisor and will abide the rules of the democratic party.

We hereby nominate our comrade, Osborne Wells, for reelection to the office of Sub-Supervisor and pledge him to abide the result of the Democratic primary. No better soldier ever served in the Confederate army.

Comrades.

J. P. Cannon is hereby announced for re-election as sub-supervisor and is pledged to abide the result of the democratic primary.

For Probate Judge.

Jno. C. Wilson is hereby announced as a candidate for re-election to the office of probate judge. Subject to the democratic primary.

For Treasurer:

Jno. L. Epps is hereby announced for county Treasurer to succeed himself. Subject to the Democratic primary.

ARTS AND CRAFTS VILLAGE.

An Interesting Group of Unique Buildings of the Jamestown Exposition.

Norfolk, Va., July 2.—The first buildings to be completed at Jamestown Exposition present a unique group, called the Arts and Crafts Village. In the early colonial days men and women made by hand almost every article which entered into the furnishing of their houses and the providing of their wearing apparel and even for their ornaments. And before the landing of the whites in America the Indians made with their own hands their clothing, cooking utensils, baskets, pottery and objects of ornaments for their persons and for their temples. Some of these things are now worth their weight in gold and are in great demand by those who appreciate art and things artistic.

Perhaps the whites never assimilated the artistic instincts of the savages in the making of useful objects or that the artistic ideas of the more civilized race found expression through other mediums. At all events the whites fell short of the Indian in handwork. Some very fine specimens of workmanship however, were produced by the early settlers of America.

While the rudest couches, tables and chairs might suffice for John Smith and his followers, the advent of gentle woman at Jamestown changed the complexion of things and created a demand for articles of beauty and art the manner of making these things and the articles themselves are to be shown at the Jamestown Exposition in the Arts and Crafts Village.

In the cotton states of the South the cotton was carded, being done by hand. This was for the summer clothing. Wool was washed, carded, spun and woven into winter wearing material, also without the aid of machinery. In those days the spinning wheel and the old hand loom were objects of use and not ornament. Hand made carpets of artistic design and superior workmanship were in general use, where the household were wealthy enough to afford such a luxury. In the Textile Building of the Arts and Crafts Village will be seen this work and the fruits of the old hand loom. Carpets, rugs, blankets, shawls, linseys, wooleys, towels, cottonades and numerous other articles made from cotton and wool will be made the olden way at the Jamestown Exposition. The carding room, the spinning room, the weaving room and the dye house will all be as they were in centuries gone by.

The Iron Workers building will contain much of interest in the way of quaint andirons, door knockers, knobs, hitching posts and other articles of common use in the old colonial days. The Copper, Silver and Wood-working shops, the largest of the Village, will show how chairs, tables and other articles of wood and many things made of silver and copper were made in the olden times.

In the Pottery building will be made beautiful Indian pottery of unique designs molded by hand and artistically colored and finished. The Pottery building and the Iron-workers' building are each 48X50 feet. The Textile building is 53X88 feet, and the Copper, Silver and Woodworking shops are 44X137 feet. These pretty buildings are in themselves works of art and peculiar attractiveness and are so unique as to excite general admiration.

Thus, the Jamestown Exposition will interject a phase of the seventeenth century into the twentieth century and will show the changes which three hundred years have made in the mechanical world. What is shown here may inculcate an artistic spirit in modern manufacture and at the same time teach the user of home made articles the value of them and make him proud of wearing the best that is made.

WASHINGTON, D. C. EXCURSION

Via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

On June 29th, July 2nd and 3rd, 1906, the Seaboard Air Line Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at one fare plus 25 cents, tickets good returning until July 11th, but extension of limit returning until August 11th can be obtained by paying only 50 cents additional, making a 40 day trip! Certainly a splendid opportunity for your summer vacation. Full information at Seaboard Air Line Offices.

Farmers' Union Bureau of Information.

—Conducted by the—
South Carolina Farmers' Educational and Co-Operation Union.

Communications intended for this department should be addressed to J. C. Striding, Pendleton, S. C.

Ruta Baga Turnips.

Begin now to prepare a piece of stubble land for turnips.

We have not made failure with Ruta Baga turnips in many years—by following this rule, viz., begin now by turning under the stubble and growth, then harrow smooth and then roll, or press, the soil down well with a smoothing board. If you are to use stable manure this should have been applied broadcast before turning the land. If you are to use commercial fertilizers we have found the following application about right on lands growing about from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton per acre: 10-4 acid phosphate, 600 pounds; cotton meal, 200 pounds; Kainit, 100 pounds.

This fertilizer should be worked in the land about 10th August and cultivators or disc harrow run over the land at least once in every 10 days from time of breaking the land until last of August, when the land will be in thorough order and in fine fix to receive the seed. Work off rows about 20 inches wide drill the seed in the open trench and cover by running a common wheelharrow down the trench.

The Trucking Farmer.

This disgraceful habit of farmers trucking and catering around after others to attend to the farmer's own business is as old as the hills and as shameful as it is old. If the farming class were weak in numbers, wealth and their natural advantages, there might be some excuse for farmers to be everlasting trucking around after some other set of men to help them. But what is the real status of the wealth, natural gifts of the farmers, calling, and his dormant numerical power? Go to the statistical record and you will see that the farmers of our country not only outnumber all others in his voting powers, but he also has in his farming business about four times the amount of wealth that there is engaged in all our manufacturing interest combined!

It always did make me hot in the collar to see a great giant at school play pleading to the small boy to give him room when his natural gifts were of more power—properly used—than two small boys.

But for the lack of proper training pluck and energy these giants are like the farmers class—for the lack of training they do not know how to use their natural gifts of power.

Pricing Your Own Wares.

Farmers know too much about how to produce large crops of cotton and too little about how to get a price for their money crop after it is made. What does it profit or benefit the farmer to make a fine crop if some other crowd gets all the profits?

This teaching of a one-sided education of the farmer is all wrong; most any common eld hopper or free negro can make a profitable crop of cotton, but it takes entirely a different management to place this cotton upon the market in a way so as turn these profits into the pockets of the producer instead of the coffers of those who toil not but who does know how to spin the profit out of the farmers' hands into their own.

Most any farmer's son knows more about gathering chestnuts than to go up the tree and shake them down unless he has a partner on the ground to keep the hogs from gathering in the products of his labor.

We repeat again here, that our farmers, unorganized, independently and alone, can produce a good crop of cotton, but it takes the combined efforts of thousands of cotton farmers to make sure of a good price for that cotton.

If other folks were to allow you as farmers to price all you buy and price all you sell, too, how long would it take the farmers to even up things in a way that would cause the howling to come up from the other side? That is the very way that the other crowds have been doing up the Southern farmer for so long, these many years. The Farmers' Union is now up against this unfair way of dealing. We are not organized to go after others or to turn down any legitimate business in order to build up our farming interest. All our aims and efforts are directed towards attending to our business in our own way.

We have learned from bitter experience that it is not the dollars that we make that counts, but it is the dollars we save for ourselves that piles up wealth upon the producer's side of trade.

We have learned that the profits

on any crops are only half way won when crops are gathered; when the harvest begins the game is on, and if the farmer's side is not well organized and trained in this marketing game the profits that then rest upon a pivot will be thrown over the line into the ring of the other side.

If other trades, consumers of cotton and their combinations do not choose to yield to our proposition for fair dealing gracefully, about all that farmers have to do in order to carry their side along is to apply the methods to our farmers business that other trades have done in order to win the profits out of our farming business.

There is no new departure in this proposition of the Farmers' Union. This same practice has been in use by cotton speculators and other combinations for many years.

The remedy is here: Instead of farmers conferring with buyers of cotton about fixing the price for cotton, the growers of cotton should confer with each other. The growers of cotton cannot expect of the buyers to get any other news about crops or the cotton market excepting that news that is in his favor which will always bear down the market news.

Manufacturers do not go to the farmer (who is the consumer of his food) to ask him to help him get a better price for his goods. Then who on earth should the farmer go to the consumer or the buyers of cotton to get him to price the farmer's products? Farmers, quit acting the fool and put up your own warehouses, bulk your cotton in your own houses, set your own figures on your stuff, make your cotton warehouses your clearing houses and the trade will come to you.

The Williamson Corn Stunting Plan.

The Williamson stunting process of corn and cotton, too, seems to be the most fashionable plan of the day. All over the country we see the stunting process on the crops. Corn and cotton, too, are looking yellow for the lack of work and sunshine; too much rain and the scarcity of labor has forced this stunting process upon the farmers. It is not in the plans of the farmers to thus stunt their crops! It is the force of circumstances—the weather and labor; this condition is unavoidable. But why not now apply nitrate of soda or high grade ammoniated fertilizers to the side of these crops and test the value of late application of the more volatile fertilizers?

There is no doubt in our minds but what all the ammonia or available nitrogen in commercial fertilizers have been washed out by the recent heavy rains, and is now gone out of reach of the common crops, and if we expect the best results from these very soluble nitrogenous fertilizers we should apply them to crops in the latter stage of its growth, when the soil is filled with the feeders—little rootlets—then ready to consume volatile plant or soluble food.

We would not have our readers to misunderstand our position or opinion on this stunting plan. Mr. Williamson, we think, has done a good thing for the farming interest of the whole South by calling our attention to his stunting plan in the cultivation of corn. He has put the progressive farmer to thinking along this line of retarding the growth of stalk, the less valuable part of our crops, and increasing the grain or fruiting. We farmers have a great deal to learn along this line. We have known years ago that the best fall cabbage were grown by retarding the growth in the earlier stage; that is, transplant the plants in July or August and not work them out until first of September, when a good application of fertilizers applied along with late cultivation insures a fine crop of fall cabbage. We have also been deceived by the come-out of some very grassy cotton that was not worked out until very late when propitious seasons and good cultivation have produced astonishing good crops, even at this late stage of the growth of the crops.

For many years we have stopped what we think waste of money by applying ammoniated commercial fertilizers to small grain sown in fall, or to other spring crops when planting. We are satisfied that usually about all the soluble properties of nitrates are gone before the roots of crops are sufficiently large or numerous to take up or appropriate this valuable plant food.

Therefore, we believe more in late or side application of fertilizers than we do in the retarding or stunting of the stalk growth. But, we do not say that we are sure of this without we have demonstrated this fact by actual comparative test by measured area and weighed crops.

We have this side application of fertilizers to both stunted and unstunted crops of both cotton and corn—in practical test this year which, we

trust, will give us more light on this subject by actual comparative test made in a practical way on the farm.

Organize a Farmers' Union Warehouse Company.

Our cheap plan for Farmers' Union warehouse seems to have stirred up no little opposition by that class of men that have always made their jack by supplying the farmers with that business management of the farmer's own affairs that counts for loss or gain. Something has been going the rounds about the price of cement at \$1.85 being too low, which would render our plans out of reason, &c.

Well, now just put up the price of cement to \$3.00 per barrel, if you please, which puts the bought supplies for a one section warehouse at the extremely low cost of \$400.

Now, it must be a very trifling, good-for-nothing farmers' organization that could not put up \$500 cash to start up such an enterprise as this, that means so much in a protective way to the cotton producers!

Farmers, do not let this old gang rattle you; go ahead with your warehouse organizations. Let those that can, put up the cash for the bought stuff, and those that cannot put up the cash work their shares which should be made not over \$5.00 each.

The Story of the Founder of the Equitable.

When we are far enough away from the recent life-insurance scandals to see facts in their right relations, we will probably under stand that Henry Baldwin Hyde, founder of the Equitable, sowed most of the seed which bore such corrupt fruit. Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, in the Story of Life-Insurance that appears in July McClure's, tells of Mr. Hyde's life in dramatic detail. He shows how Hyde inherited the love for life-insurance from his father, Henry Hazen Hyde, how he obtained a small position in the Mutual Life at that time known to be far from honest in its methods of business, and was discharged because he had planned to form a company to take up business that the Mutual could not handle, setting up the Equitable Life-Assurance Company with nothing but a chair a table and a box of cigars as his capital (the chairs and the table, in fact, having been borrowed). It is told how he proceeded, by developing the agency side of the business, to form "not the best but the biggest insurance company in the world," planing fast and loose with the company's finances and getting for himself all kinds of remuneration by so-called contracts and commissions. Mr. Hendrick's description of Hyde and his methods is interesting: "Many the time he has stalked into his board room with practically every member of his Finance Committee against him. At the sight of that huge frame and searching eye, however, their opposition immediately melted away. He never hesitated, on occasion, openly to defy them. 'I would have you all understand,' he once informed a rebellious board, 'that any director who does not agree with my idea has the privilege of resigning.' 'You don't seem to realize,' he once howled at a protesting trustee, throwing his hands in his pockets and rising on his toes, 'that you are talking to Henry B. Hyde.' He had a voice that penetrated the utmost recesses of the Equitable Building. He would frequently bellow his orders fifty or a hundred feet away from the persons addressed. He was subject to fits of the most violent temper and at times would fall upon a vice-president as quickly as an office-boy. He would rake James W. Alexander fore and aft and score Jordan and McIntyre and his other leading lights in the presence of strangers."

Myself and Me.

I'm the best pal that I ever had,
I like to be with me.
I like to sit and tell myself
Things confidentially.

I often sit and ask me
If I shouldn't or I should,
And I find that my advice to me
Is always pretty good.

I never got acquainted with myself
Till here of late,
And I find myself a bully chum,
I treat me simply great.

I talk with me and walk with me
And show me right and wrong;
I never know how well myself
And me could get along.

I've made a study of myself,
Compared with me the lot,
And I've finally concluded
I'm the best friend that I've got.

It tickles a man almost to death to be taken for somebody who is rich.

Barbecue.

There will be a first class barbecue at Chapman's, Old Mt. Enon, Saluda county, July 4th. Good string band for those who wish to dance. The public cordially invited.

A. M. Chapman,
J. R. Webb,
Managers.

Winthrop College

Scholarship and Entrance Examination.
The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 14, at 10 a. m. Applicants must not be less than fifteen years of age. When scholarships are vacated after July 6, they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for scholarship should write to President Johnson before the examination for scholarship application blanks.
Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 19th, 1906. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

Real Estate and Insurance.

Do you have Real Estate to sell or rent which you do not care to have advertised to the general public? If so, place it in our hands and we will give it our personal study and attention.

We have standing buyers for certain kinds of land.

Do you want to buy Real Estate? If you mean business come to see us for we have some property for sale that might greatly surprise you as well as interest you.

If you don't mean business come to see us anyway and we will tell you all we know about the weather.

We undertake to sell no property before we have inspected it and approved the price.

Loans negotiated on approved security.

Rents and accounts collected.

We are agents for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. It will pay you to see what this old reliable and conservative company has to offer before placing your insurance.

More and more men are beginning to understand what this statement means.

Office over the Commercial Bank.

W. K. SLIGH & COMPANY

HAVE YOUR WATCH Repaired Right.



W. B. RIKARD

Is now in The Herald and News Office where he will do your work promptly and under GUARANTEE.

Give him a trial.

Prices Right.

Brick!

Brick!!

For Sale by
C. H. CANNON.



REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY
Made a Well Man of Me.
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all other fails. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unite one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address: ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
GILDER & WEERS.